

And Everywhere That Barry Went



James Dorais

Rafferty-Unruh Battle Education vs. Politics

Problem of Definition

One of this year's prolonged debates, within and without Congress, will concern tax revision and tax reforms—as against just tax reduction. And one of the highlights of that debate will deal with what are called, often loosely, "tax loopholes."

The problem here is one of definition. What is a real loophole that needs plugging—and what is a tax provision that is essential to the investment that makes possible economic development, and the creation of new enterprises, new products, more employment?

As an example, there is talk about doing away, or materially changing, the capital gains provision of the income tax system. This provision applies to the sale of certain kinds of property, primarily stocks. In many instances, it allows a lesser tax on profits thus earned than those imposed by the regular escalating tax rates.

But this does not make it a loophole in any sense. For one thing, the money used to buy the property in question was that which was left after taxes had been paid. Thus, any capital gains tax is a form of double taxation.

More important, this frees funds for investment which would not otherwise be available. And investment—more and more investment—is what, in the view of practically everyone, the country needs. It is worth noting, also, that we are the only major industrial nation which taxes capital gains.

The moral is simple: In considering tax reform, let's be very sure we understand what are tax loopholes and what aren't—lest great and lasting damage be done to the national economy.

May Be an Answer

Private enterprise—any kind of private enterprise—has a special responsibility. It must stand on its own feet, meet the competition of others in its particular field, and offer a service, at a price, that people want and will buy.

But in some areas U. S. private enterprise has unusual and difficult problems to deal with. A prime example is international air transportation in this 600 mile-per-hour jet age.

The world's many airlines are, for the most part, excellent. They fly the same kind of planes. They all have charming stewardesses and experienced captains. But there is one basic difference. The foreign lines are either government-owned or government-subsidized. Numbers of them are operated year after year at heavy deficits, as a matter of national policy. They fly their flags, and they enhance the prestige of their nations.

The U. S. international lines on the other hand, must make it on their own. There are two—Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines. They have no subsidies. If they make a profit, they must pay taxes. They are private enterprises, faced with subsidized competition.

Now their boards of directors are offering an answer—a merger of the two lines to create a system, world-wide in scope—which by its efficiency and utilization of facilities can offset competitive disadvantages. Our nation needs a system of this kind. It needs to keep the flag flying along the Free World's airways, under a private enterprise system.

On 'Packing' Courts

In our opinion any kind of pressure exerted in any way to influence the decision of a judge and jury deliberating a case, can help to thwart justice and at the least disturbs orderly procedures.

Often people who have good causes resort to tactics of "packing" a courtroom in the hope that their militant presence will somehow make it understood that they want action and their way only.

This is a misinterpretation of the basic American conception of justice which must consider any defendant innocent until proved guilty. Sometimes justice has not always prevailed but more often, the system works in a manner that preserves the bulwark of our laws.

A case in point involves a mimeographed letter distributed by one woman—estimable we are sure, who, in recruiting spectators from various organizations trying to remove obscene literature from the news stands, states "it has been known that a packed courtroom has been responsible for winning cases against obscenity."

Now this individual is certainly well motivated and we share her opposition to the type of publications that are flooding the magazine stands all over the country. We think the prosecutors in California have a case against the distributors of such publications, but, the defendants in such cases have a right to a fair and impartial trial and they will get it only if the judge and jury are permitted to discharge their responsibilities without undue interference.

Opinions of Others

JUNEAU, ALASKA, EMPIRE: "It might make the present-day situation clearer in some minds if we realize that we are floundering between two different philosophies of government—not only in Alaska but just about everywhere. The first philosophy is that of the founding fathers of the United States. It's a philosophy of individual independence and freedom. . . . The second philosophy holds that government is responsible for its people. . . . The government is expected to maintain the health, welfare and prosperity instead of merely providing protection under which the people might maintain these conditions for themselves. This second philosophy, carried to its extreme, is, of course, socialism or communism."

President William F. Foss of Minneapolis-Moline, Inc. says: "There is no difference between the necessity for earning a profit and the need for savings in our own private personal lives. We cannot grow and progress in business without profits; we cannot keep up to date and provide for the accelerating changes taking place in the world today without them."

ROYCE BRIER

Canadian Political Change Doesn't Mean a Takeover

In Argentina, and in many other Latin American nations, when there is an election you expect a revolution to follow, possibly violent, possibly usurpation by a military junta.

This was true of Mexico a couple of generations ago, and it is true of many undeveloped countries across the world, including the new African nations. There are, of course, nations which don't hold elections, or make voting a farce.

In Canada recently there was a rather bitter and close election. Prime Minister Diefenbaker's party lost, but Lester Pearson's party lacked the parliamentary votes to put him in office. Then a few votes went to a coalition, which qualified him.

Mr. Diefenbaker didn't rally his army cronies to keep him in office and defy the will of the people and Parliament. Neither did a clique of military men move in to squeeze out both Mr. Diefenbaker and Mr. Pearson in the name of "order."

Nobody in North America expected such an event. So Diefenbaker resigned to the Governor General and Pearson became the Prime Minister.

What is the underlying cause of this stunning contrast between the people to the north of us, and so many peoples to the south of us? The surface cause is that the whole Canadian people believe in, and accept, majority rule, including Canadians now in the minority.

Whereas in many Latin American nations, and in other nations throughout the world, the people and their factional leaders believe in majority rule only when they constitute a majority; when an election establishes them as a minority they won't accept the verdict. Their constitutions all provide for majority rule, but they rationalize it. They say the election was rigged (which it may

have been), and resort to force or accept military control.

That is the mechanics of bad government, but it is not the cause.

We say the Latins are mercurial, while the northern peoples are phlegmatic, and that is a factor. Literacy is another factor, and economic opportunity—the desperately poor huddled in the great American cities, the tribes in Africa, the Arab shepherders, have no time to acquire a political sense. We also say minorities, when they lose an election, are often oppressed by the majority, and it is a further factor.

But the true cause of the self-government problem is that self-government is a difficult business, requiring long training and a rational understanding of the benefits of peaceful political change. This skill cannot be acquired in a lifetime; it must be handed down—five generations of self-governing men in America produced Washington and Jefferson.

Until a people achieves some measure of political maturity, Alliance for Progress, constitutions, democracy and prosperity are all words lacking in meaning.

Strength for These Days (From The Bible)

Freely ye received, freely give.—(Matt. 10:8).

God withholds nothing of Himself, therefore when we receive His blessings we must also give of ourselves in service and love and encouragement to others.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By FRED NEHEP



"He's your child when he behaves and mine when he's naughty... couldn't we claim him as two dependents on our tax return?"

If you believe that all children, regardless of whether they score high or low or in-between in their IQ tests, are likely to be better people when they grow up if they receive solid, disciplined training at school in such basic skills as reading, writing, adding and subtracting, should you automatically be considered a right-wing extremist?

This appears to be the peculiar position of California's Assembly Speaker Jesse M. "Big Daddy" Unruh, in his running feud with Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty.

Dr. Rafferty, a forthright advocate of basic education whose candidacy was bitterly opposed last fall by Mr. Unruh, called public attention last week to the blatant injection of partisan politics into education in Unruh's attempt to amend an Assembly edu-

cation bill by vesting in the governor's office certain appointive powers properly belonging to the superintendent.

In reply, Speaker Unruh accused Dr. Rafferty of involvement in a conspiracy with the John Birch Society to take over local school boards. In an attack reminiscent of the late Senator McCarthy's guilt-by-association technique, Unruh implied Rafferty had backed the losing candidacy of a Birch Society member for a position on the San Mateo County School Board. The charge was promptly refuted by San Mateo County Superintendent James R. Tormey. Noting that he had not supported Dr. Rafferty when he ran for state office, Tormey stated he had documentary evidence Rafferty took no part in the San Mateo County election and called on Unruh to apologize.

In a recent article on "Big Daddy" Unruh in Harper's magazine, it is revealed that when he attended UCLA at the not so adolescent age of 23, he was invited to sign a Communist Party card. Ac-

ording to the article "Being naturally dilatory, I stalled," he says. Nevertheless, Unruh admits with surprising candor that he continued as a "fellow traveler" until 1948."

The people of California can be grateful that the speaker of their State Assembly had the good sense not to join the Communist Party. But the incident hardly suggests that Unruh is well qualified as the state's chief breast-beater against the follies of "extremism."

For his part, Dr. Rafferty is quoted as being "sick and tired of having criticism of educational affairs automatically branded as coming from the John Birch Society."

At this writing, Rafferty would seem to have the better of the argument. After all, as the people of California demonstrated when they elected him, the cause of basic education cuts across ideological lines, and there is no reason why people of good will, regardless of political views, cannot work together for better schools.

Quote

ALLAN K. JONAS, California Disaster Office director—"Civil defense must have a dual purpose. We can't just dig holes in the ground. There must be some contribution to culture."

GORDON LISH, retired Burlington game instructor—"Teaching is not a man's job. They won't let you be a man, and they don't pay a man's salary."

PIERRE SALINGER, White House press secretary, visiting alma mater, University of San Francisco—"It's improved around here; they've got a lot more girls now."

JOAN CRAWFORD—"What happened to Hollywood is just pathetic. There was a day when the stars had class, style and sweep. Now we have epics that feature horses."

DR. HENRY STEELE COMAGER, historian speaking at Mills College—"The great danger which threatens us is neither heterodox thought nor orthodox thought but the absence of thoughts."

World," which Cousteau published about ten years ago.

The Calypso moved to any sea that promised interesting new knowledge. She carried fantastic gear: submersible TV equipment, submarine scooters, a jet-propelled submarine with mechanical claws, able to penetrate a thousand feet below the surface.

Her personnel was equally amazing. Two divers spent a week below the surface of the Mediterranean, receiving daily physical and psychological tests and even had haircuts and dental work done while down there. Some items that suggest the excitement of this record:

- The excavation of an ancient Greek ship buried in silt near Marseilles, from which was recovered a cargo of wine jars and black Campanian dinner plates;
- Gulf of Suez: A British freighter, casualty of the second World War, was explored. Her hold was filled with trucks, motorcycles and aircraft wings. An accompanying illustration, in color, shows a gray porgy passing the radio directing-finding loop, while above it a spotted surgeonfish nibbles at a coral bouquet that has grown on the antenna;
- Assumption Reef, north of Madagascar: The divers are adopted by a huge grouper, Ulysses, who became their inseparable friend in the depths, and followed them to the surface, disappointed when the divers left the water;
- On a return to the surface, one diver told Captain Cousteau: "I don't know exactly what has happened. I am the same person, yet I am no longer the same. Under the sea everything is—everything is moral."

The Living Sea. By Jacques Cousteau, with James Dugan. Harper; 325 pp.; \$6.50.

Yank Airmen's Precious Load

Two giant U. S. Air Force Hercules transports touched down at the New Delhi airport recently after a 1600-mile mission into the Himalayas. The American crewmen looked tired as they jumped down from their plane, but their faces were beaming. They had been on a mission to remember, and they felt good.

Just a few hours before, their spacious C-130s had been filled with excited smiling Tibetan refugee children who were being air-lifted out of those isolated mountains to new homes in India. Refugees from Chinese occupation of their homeland, all 104 of them were orphans on their way to join the Dalai Lama in exile. And cuter, pluckier youngsters never lived.

The American airmen collected their little passengers from a refugee camp in Ladakh, a tiny caravan post in the frozen mountains of Ladakh in northern Kashmir. The airstrip there, the only one in all of Ladakh, is just a steel-plank runway laid in a plateau among towering mountains.

The children carried small bundles of clothes and oblong Buddhist prayer books when they trooped out onto the runway to board the planes. They had never flown in an airplane before. In fact they had never seen anything like these huge shiny monsters before. But, although their eyes were wide with staring, nobody cried. Instead these brave little waifs, many of them barefoot, sang Tibetan folksongs and waited for whatever would happen to them next.

What did happen next brought lumps to the throats of many observers that day. The American airmen, most barely out of their teens, shepherded the children aboard, lifted them gently into the plane's bucket-seats and buckled seat-belts around them. They did it so calmly and with such careful kindness that not one child resisted or seemed afraid.

The airmen smiled reassuring to their passengers and the planes roared aloft to fly over endless stretches of uninhabited jagged mountains, down to the safety of India's Himalayan foothills. There, emissaries of the Dalai Lama welcomed the orphans to their new home and the transports rose again to return to Delhi.

Each day shortly after dawn 12 of these C-130 transport planes take off from Delhi's airport to fly missions into the Himalayas. American airmen flying these assignments are members of the Europe-based 322nd Air Division whose business here is air-dropping supplies to Indian troops in isolated mountain outposts.

This supply-lift began when the Chinese were advancing into India, and has continued ever since. The Indian Air Force is not equipped to transport the needed food, ammunition and fuel to troops in forward mountain posts and there is still no other way to get supplies in except by air.

To date the American airmen have provided Indian troops with more than 21 million pounds of supplies. They have flown over 900 missions into areas where ground radar and emergency landing fields do not exist. Even weather reports are hard to come by since most turbulence drifts in from China, and the Chinese keep even their weather a secret.

Morning Report:

It's a sad blow at little Ireland. That's what little New Hampshire did when it legalized lotteries. All the millions of Americans who have been buying Irish Sweepstakes tickets will now buy New Hampshire's tickets instead.

Nobody is surprised that Nevada has legalized gambling. After all, it's a Johnny-come-lately to the Union. But New Hampshire is one of the original thirteen.

It's hoped to raise \$4,000,000 and thus save on taxes. But don't believe it. I trust Yankee ingenuity. If the lottery raises ten times that, somebody will figure out ways to spend it and raise taxes, too.

Abe Mellinkoff